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of the North American Pribes equinat the English Colonies after the Conquest of Canada." By FRANCIS PAREMAN, Jr. Boston: Little & Brown, 1851. 800. pp. 680.

A few years ago a series of papers, descriptive of a tour to the "Far West," with the felicitous title of the Oregon Trail, were published in monthly parts in the Knickerbocker Magazine, and subsequently, in a collected form, by G. P. Putnam, of New York, and simultaneously, we believe, by a publishing-house in London. In these papers Mr. PARKMAN made his first bow to the public. A slight acquaintance with their modest and talented centive to attentive perusal, their intrinsic merit soon rendered superfluous. The evident truthfulness with which the writer's impressions were conveyed, and life, of the manners and customs of Indian tribes and of Oregon, no less than the heartiness with which his narrative was written, and the literary ability and taste it evidenced, caused us to predict for the result of his future labors in the field he had selected for authorial research and effort a wide and lasting reputation.

Favorably, however, as we were impressed with the Oregon Trail, and confidently as we anticipated from its ess a marked improvement in any succeeding effort of its author, assisted as he would be by the experience gained in his initial flight, we were not prepared to greet from his pen such a work as The History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac, a work which we do not hesitate to affirm is

We cannot give our readers a better idea of the object of the work than by quoting the opening paragraph of its

preface:

"The conquest of Canada was an event of momentous consequence in American history. It changed the political aspect of the continent, prepared the way for the independence of the British colonies, rescued the vast tracts of the interior from the rule of military despotism, and wave them, eventually, to the keeping of an ordered degave them, eventually, to the keeping of an ordered de-mocracy. Yet to the red natives of the soil its results as been, as yet, unwritten, buried in the archives of overnments, or among the obscurer records of private dventure. To rescue it from oblivion is the object of the ollowing work. It aims to portray the American forest and the American Indian at the period when both received

Mr. Parkman, the numerous authorities he has examined and collated in the preparation of his work—authorities honor, and burning with an unquenchable thirst for greatnot only difficult of access, but requiring, when obtained, a great amount of patient labor to sift their valuable and not only difficult of access, but requiring, when obtained, a great amount of patient labor to sift their valuable and reliable particulars from a mass of cumbrous and doubtful details—can only be appreciated by such as will take the pains to peruse the volume with care, remembering that no fact is stated unsupported by good authority, no event narrated but in its true historical sequence, and that the entire work has been accomplished in the face of an obstacle formidable enough to deter many from even the most trifling literary labor.

"Several obstacles" (writes Mr. Parkman) "have re "Several obstacles" (writes Mr. Parkman) "have retarded the progress of the work. Of these, one of the most considerable was the condition of my sight, seriously though not permanently impaired. For about three years the light of day was insupportable, and every attempt at reading or writing completely debarred. Under these circumstances, the task of sifting the materials and composing the work was begun and finished."

In his introductory chapter Mr. Parkman sketches the Indian character in a manner that betrays the consummate artist, thoroughly imbued with a knowledge of the characteristics of his dusky sitter. Every touch marks the practised eye and the steady hand; the various striking and antagonistic traits of the red man, as developed in numerous tribes, diverse, but strongly impressed with the peculiarities of a common origin, are brought together and fused into a harmonious whole; and the finished portrait, as an embodiment of the bold features of a race, rather than the idiosyncracies of an individual, is altogether the most masterly we have met with. As it admits of segregation from the body of the volume without losing its effect by being deprived of its literary frame-work, and as it affords a favorable specimen of the author's condensed and perspicuous style, perhaps we cannot do better than quote it as a conclusion to this hastily-written notice of a work we have perused with infinite pleasure, and one which we we have perused with infinite process of our readers.

R. S. C.

"Of the Indian character much has been written foolishly, and credulously believed. By the rhapsodies of poets, the cant of sentimentalists, and the extravagance of some who should have known better, a counterfeit image has been tricked out which might seek in vain for its likeness through every corner of the habitable earth; an image bearing no more resemblance to its original than the monarch of the tragedy and the hero of the epic poem bear to their living prototypes in the palace and the camp. The shadows of his wilderness home, and the darker mantle of his own inscrutable reserve, have made the Indian warrior a wonder and a mystery. Yet to the eye of rational observation there is nothing unintelligible in him. He is full, it is true, of contradiction. He deems himself the centre of greatness and renown; his pride is prosf against the fiercest torments of fire and steel; and yet the same man would beg for a dram of whiskey, or pick up a crust of bread thrown to him like a dog from the tent door of the traveller. At one moment he is wary and

a beast or a madman.

"Such inconsistencies, strange as they seem in our eyes, when viewed under a novel aspect are but the ordinary incidents of humanity. The qualities of the mind are not uniform in their action through all the relations of life. With different men and different races of men, pride, valor, prudence, have different forms of manifestation, and where in one instance they lie dormant, in another they are keenly awake. The conjunction of greatness and littleness, meanness and pride, is older than the days of the patriarche; and such antiquated phenomens, displayed under a new form in the reflecting, undisciplined mine of a awage, call for no special wonder, but should rather be classed with the other enigmas of the fathomless human heart. The dissecting knife of a Rockefoucault might lay bare matters of no less curious observation in the breast of every man.

"Nature has stamped the Indian with a hard and stern

weekly national intelligences.

stinct; may more, it is a point of honor and a duty. His pride sets all language at defiance. He loathes the thought of coercion; and few of his race have ever stooped to discharge a menial office. A wild love of liberty, an utter intolerance of control, lie at the basis of his character, and fire his while existence. Yet, in spite of this haughty independence, he is a devout here worshipper; and high achievement in war or policy touches a chord to which his nature never fails to respond. He looks up with admiring reverence to the sages and herces of his tribe; and it is this principle, joined to the respect for age, which more not work to the partiarchal element in his social system.

warriors of the Gothic races flung themselves into the ranks of their enemies. In his feasts and his drinking-bouts we find none of that robust and full-toned mirth which reigned at the rude carousals of our barbaric ancestry. He is never jovial in his cups, and maudlin sorrow or maniacal rage is the sole result of his potations.

"Over all emotion he throws the veil of an iron self-control, originating in a peculiar form of pride, and fostered by rigorous discipline from childhood upward. He is trained to conceal passion and not to subdue it. The inscrutable warrior is aptly imaged by the hackneyed figure of a volcano covered with snow; and no man can say when or where the wild-fire will burst forth. This shallow self-mastery serves to give dignity to public deli-

shallow self-mastery serves to give dignity to public deli-beration and harmony to social life. Wrangling and quar-rel are strangers to an Indian dwelling; and while an as-sembly of the ancient Gauls was garrulous as a convoca-tion of magpies, a Roman Senate might have taken a les-graphy of the grayer solemnity of an Indian council In the tion of magpies, a Roman Senate might have taken a lesson from the grave solemnity of an Indian council. In the midst of his family and friends, he hides affections, by nature none of the most tender, under a mask of icy coldness; and in the torturing fires of his enemy the haughty sufferer maintains to the last his look of grim defiance.

"His intellect is as peculiar as his moral organization.

else; and to attempt rousing it from its torpor is but a bootless task. He seldom takes cognizance of general or abstract ideas; and his language has scarcely the power to express them, except through the medium of figures drawn from the external world, and often highly pic-turesque and forcible. The absence of reflection makes

bility; and we look with deep interest on irreclaimable son of the wilderness, the child who will not be weaned from the breast of his rugged mother. And our interest increases when we discern in the unhappy wanderer, mingled among his vices, the germs of heroic virtues—a hand bountiful to bestow, as it is rapacious to seize, and, even in extremest famine, imparting its last received in a fellow-sufferer; a heart which, strong in

studied. Thus to depict him is the aim of the ensuing history; and if, from the shades of rock and forest, the savage features should look too grimly forth, it is because the clouds of a tempestuous war have cast upon the pic-ture their murky shadows and lurid fires."

## MILITARY QUESTIONS.

A letter was lately addressed to the British public, by the distinguished veteran Lieut. Gen. Sir CHARLES NA-PIRR, on the subject of the public defence, prompted by the reported hostile intentions of France. For the amuse ment of our military readers we quote some passages. What the worthy veteran says respecting military enthusiasm possesses a piquant humor.

The gallant veteran (says the New York Commercial

Advertiser) does not see "much danger in the strength of France," nor "does he think England weak." The only danger he sees is that the "Duke of Wellington (admitted to be the greatest general in the world) appears to be without power to do that which he thinks necessary, and which, it is said, he has vainly tried to do, for the defence of England." One would think it might have occurred to this dutiful son of Mars that the British Government coincides with him in the opinion that there is not "much danger" either in "the strength of France or the weakness of England, and is therefore disposed to save the good people of the British isles from the expense of an increased standing army or military force.

Although General Napier avows this opinion of the weakness of France and the strength of England, he seems

the monarch of the tragedy and the hero of the epic poem bear to their living prototypes in the palace and the camp. The shadows of his wilderness home, and the darker manual the of his own inscrutable reserve, have made the Indian warrior a wonder and a mystery. Yet to the eye of rational observation there is nothing unintelligible in him the is full, it is true, of contradiction. He deems himself the centre of greatness and renown; his pride is proside the same man would beg for a dram of whiskey, or pick up a crust of bread thrown to him like a dog from the test door of the traveller. At one moment he is wary and cautious to the verge of cowardies; at the next, he abant of a beast or a mademan.

"Such inconsistencies, strange as they seem in our eyes, when viewed under a novel aspect are but the ordinary incidents of humanity. The qualities of the mind are not uniform in their action through all the relations of life. With different mean and different reces of men, pride, when he was easingle commander, be under a novel and tright of the well in the companion of the same and different reces of men, pride, when he was beat on the camp. The storm the contradiction. The qualities of the mind are not uniform in their action through all the relations of life. With different mean and different reces of men, pride, when viewed under a novel aspect are but the ordinary incidents of humanity. The qualities of the mind are not uniform in their action through all the relations of life. With different mean and different reces of men, pride, when viewed under a novel different mean and different reces of men, pride, when viewed under a novel minute of the manual proposed for the course of the relations of life. What fear you that the country through it! What fear you the course of the co

The gallant general next makes war upon all new inventions in destructive implements, the patent rifle especially. There is, however, much practical good sense is his remarks, for the old man has the benefit of great experience remarks, for the old man has the benefit of great experience in the arts of war. He deprecates the decay of the spirit of the old British soldier, who always preferred to "close with the enemy," and became positively enthusiastic at the call to charge with the bayonet. "Keeping the enemy at a distance" by the use of rifls has no charms for General Napier. The weapon, he thinks, is altogether contemptible—indicating a change in the temper and system of British warfare much to be deprecated, converting main "Nature has stamped the Indian with a hard and stern ysiognomy. Ambition, revenge, envy, jealousy, are ruling passions; and his cold temperament is little posed to those effeminate vices which are the bane of the land of the call to charge with the bayonet. "Keeping the enemy at a distance" by the use of rifles has no charms for General Napier. The weapon, he thinks, is altogether contemptible indication.

battles into skirmishes, and making men fearful of gettis too near the enemy. Amid much remark of this whatever variety of firearms may be adopted by the militia or by the regular troops, they should all have one bo

the deerstaker is not wanted, and human nature will not take it till men grow old in war, and become more calm in danger than those who are less practiced; and even then the veteran cannot see through the dense smoke of battle: he knows that to level low and to load quick is his game. If the Minie rifle be really an improved mucket, I have not another word to say against it; but this is not yet proved, and before the nation arms its one hundred thousand men with such weapons, the fact should be very clearly demonstrated.

thousand men with such weapons, the fact should be very clearly demonstrated.

"However, you, gentlemen, whose chief work would be distant shots, avoiding a close encounter with the enemy, unless a good opportunity offers for 'skivering him,' as the soldiers say; you who may have 'battle powder,' and champagne, too, if you please; you may try the Minie rifle! The weapon that best pleases you who are dead shots is the best for you, always provided that it carries a musket ball; for there must not be two sizes of ball for the small arms of an army. This is imperative."

Other parts of Gen. Napier's letter show how a long faniliarity with war may harden a man's feelings and congeal the finer emotions of his nature. We do not believe

"And here let me tell you why I lay so much stress upon the advantage of the musket ball. After the battle of Waterloo, the celebrated surgeon, Sir Charles Bell, had charge of the hospital for the wounded soldiers that belonged to the French army, and had been made prisoners. He told me himself that the wounds made by our musket balls were far more dangerous and disabling than those made by the smaller ball of the French musket. He made also a collection of the wounds or had been limbs ampatated. The fractures by English balls were fearful when compared to those made by the smaller French balls. Of course the mortal wounds were, proportionably, more numerous. Now, as the object of war is to kill, disable by wounds, or to take your enemies prisoners, I cannot help

We conclude with a few other extracts from the epistle for, although we have little sympathy with military matters, many of our readers have, and they may possibly gather valuable hints from the following :

"With regard to your volunteer corps, I think each with regard to your volunteer corps, I tank each should consist of from one to four companies, each company consisting of one hundred men, with a captain and two lieutenants, and I advise you to let each man carry two small cartridge-boxes, made to slide on a girdle round the waist, so that one may be carried before and one behind, each holding thirty rounds of ammunition; thus the weight would be divided, and consequently more easily

carried.

"Get some old soldier for your adjutant, to teach you, not a long course of drill, but just seven things, namely:

"1. To face right and left by word of command.

"2. To march in line and in column.

"3. To extend and close files as light infantry, with

supports.'
"4. To change front in extended and in close order.

4. To change front in extended and in close order.
5. To relieve the skirmishers.
6. To form solid squares and 'rallying squares.'
7. To form an advanced guard.
These seven things are all that you require; do not

Although General Napier avows this opinion of the weakness of France and the strength of England, he seems very soon to relinquish the flattering unction, and enters with evindent gusto into the enumeration of such measures as he deems necessary for the protection of the country from those horrible fellows who are ever ready to do Louis Napoleon's bidding. "Imagine," says the witty veteran, "the confusion, the what-in-the-world shall ne do state the country will be in, if war suddenly raged on the shores of England." He then bursts forth in the following strain:

"We have in the life of the Emperor Napoleon a brilliant example of the course we ought to follow. When he returned from Elba he wanted peace. He sent out his negotiators; he did all that diplomacy could do; but, at

fire, it generally—runs away. It is a sort of Dutch courage. When it arises under a heavy fire, and upon an order to charge bayonets, it is not so very injurious; but if it begins with a 'Minie rifle,' at two miles' distance from the enemy, it will get out of the head and into the heels as he approaches. The Italians were bursting with it till they got near to the unenthusiastic soldiers of old Radetzki, when it evaporated. Drill and discipline are dull things, but they beat enthusiasm to fits in a campaign. If enthusiasm and courage unite in one man, he jumps over a wall and gets shot; if he is not enthusiastic, but is well drilled, he kneels down behind a wall deliberately, and with comparative safety fires over it and shoots his enemy. But a great spirit, without boasting, and well brought under the power of reflection, is the characteristic of our countrymen; and this spirit, in my humble opinion, you ought at the present crisis to call forth all over England.

TE IN THE SENATE OF NEW YORK ON AFRI-CAN COLONIZATION.

from the Speech of Mr. Beekman, a Member of the New York Senate.

a long and able speech delivered in the rk Senate lately, by the Hon. JAMES W.

subtle scheme of corruption, at all times, and under all circumstances, now, henceforth, and forever.

As chairman of one of the Senate committees, I have heard elaborate arguments on this subject from colored men on both sides. I have listened for several hours to the efforts of very intelligent advocates, who endeavored to prove to me that very few of the race desired at all to emigrate, and that the petition to which I have referred, said to be signed by 250 persons in New York city, who had formed Liberian Agricultural Association, was fabulous, and the signers mostly imaginary. The agent of that association, himself a man of color, proved by satisfactory affidavits the genuineness of his credentials, and in reply to certain very severe strictures made upon his conduct by others, who complained that his talents ought conduct by others, who complained that his talents ought rally from the country they inhabited, Scythians, as the that association, himself a man of color, proved by satisfactory affiliavits the genuineness of his credentials, and in reply to certain very severe strictures made upon his conduct by others, who complained that his talents ought to be devoted to the improvement of his race here, and not lent to the enemy, he made a noble defence. They told him if he would be true to himself he might one day cocupy a shair in this Senate, and the prejudices of caste might be wholly overcome. "People differ," said he, "in their notions of independence; I may possibly occupy one of these chairs, and while in the Senate could doubtless so onduct myself as to command all the respect due to a Senator, but when the Senate adjourned my equality, would ease. You, sir, would go to Congress Hall, and I, although I have money in my pocket, would be compelled to go to Dean street. I have but one life to live, and I mean to spend what is left to me of that where I am as free as my comrades to associate with them; to follow the bent of my own inclinations, and to do what is a dark. I do not choose to submit to this, and for my children's sake I shall go to Liberia. Do you," said he, "follow your own views, but why attack my friends and me?"

I call upon you, Senators, by your pride in the noble State which you represent: by your sympathy for the wrongs of the free blacks among us; by your memories of the enlightenment of heathen Africa; by your memories of the horrors unuterable of those children laves no working in their broken dialects from the putrid holds of many a celtic dialect. The the ancient inhabitants of Spain, Portugal, and France were Celts.

I call upon you, Senators, by your pride in the noble of the condition of the same language; that the Celtic language was divided to the might be a dark. I do not choose to submit to this, and for my children's sake I shall go to Liberia. Do you," said he, "follow he bent of my condition is walled up against me, because my skin is dark. I do not choose to submit to this, and for my childre

puraged, then, by the great results from small bewant to have battles with the killing all on one side; and their tales of terror about jezails and matchlocks, and such rubbish, alarm the soldiers. I confess I am much disposed to doubt the 'Minie rifle' as a weapon of war, though it may suit the deer-stalker. However, 'the proof of the pudding is in the eating,' and the proof of the Minie rifle will be in stopping the proof of the pudding? \* \*

"Again, other portions of you take charge of our own convoys, and, finally, should the Duke think it expedient to fight in an entrenched position, you would at his command pour into entrenchments where no manœuvring is required—nothing but courage; and there you would be as good as any regular soldiers, for you would have only to shoot down the enemy as he came on, or knock the brains out of any that got over your entrenchment! Then again, if his men straggled on his march, you would shoot them or make them all prisoners, and every hour you would become more expert and more daring."

We conclude with a few other extracts from the epistle:

We conclude with a few other extracts from the epistle: ginnings which our own history displays, let us join the band of sister States, already so large, which have contributed to the founding of Liberia. The influence of the foremost Commonwealth in the Confederacy is mighty. We owe it to the cause of truth and right to speak out

Heruli, were all Celts. They are supposed to be descended from Japhet, through his son Gomer and grandson Ascénar. This belief is of high antiquity—that the Parthian Celts, or Gomerites, Saccs or Sazons.

Cluvier has demonstrated that the Celts anciently occuto follow the lead of New York, is in this matter showing us the way. The House of Assembly has just passed a law making an appropriation in aid of the colonization cause, in which the Senate will probably concur. The bill of Mr. Stanly, in Congress, will appropriate to the States the unpaid quota of thirty-six millions of dollars of surplus revenue remaining in the United States Treasury in 1836; provided the States receiving it devote the income to the cause of colonization. We now ask you for an instalment in advance. The share of New York will be \$70,000 a year. So that any appropriation made now will be fully reimbursed by Mr. Stanly's bill.

The blessings of the Almighty have descended upon that infant colony in Africa. It has reached the period of visible growth, of appreciable expansion, from day to day and from month to month. Although ten thousand American settlers, two regiments, one armed schooner, twenty-three churches, and fifty-odd schools are but the feeble beginnings of a nation, they are accorns from which true

beginnings of a nation, they are acorns from which true

searts grow out.
Soon the leaves will be put forth. What though the tree is slow to harden? Great things do not mature

" The nower that did create can change the scene Of things; make mean of great, and great of mean; The brightest glory can eclipse with might, And place the most obscure in dazzling light."

A DONKEY IN A BALL ROOM.

Mr. Kendall, writing from Paris to the Ne a Paris ball room :

Orleans Picayune, describes the following scene in a Paris ball room:

"A highly ludicrous incident occurred a few evenings since at the Casino Paganini, a large ball room located at the head of a passage leading out of the Chaussée d'Antin, and which is much frequented this season by a mixed and most miscellaneous crowd. The oreheatra had just struck up the Golop did neous crowd. The oreheatra had just struck up the Golop did neous crowd. The oreheatra had just struck up the Golop did neous crowd. The oreheatra had just struck up the Golop did not have been into the room boiled a donkey, snorting and braying at the top of his powerful lungs, and, joining in the gallop, went round the large salle with a perfect rude. New York, which dancers exactered in every direction, and visch a stimulation of the struck of the st

"After half a desen turns round the saloon, and to music of his own composition and performance, he finally cooled or tired himself down, came to his senses, and quietly commenced a survey of the premises. From this out he is said to have been the pet of the evening, the female portion of the crowd in particular pressing around him, and regaling him plentifully with cakes and other notions. When the ball was over, he was sent by the commissary of police to the public pound, and thus ended the doings of a donkey in a dancing saloon. The adventures of the celebrated bull in the china shop were as nothing in comparison; that animal simply confined his operations to breaking plates, cups, and saucers, but the hero of the Casino Paganini for a space broke up a ball." After half a dozen turns round the saloon, and to music of

The Austrian war steamer Ancona was recently wrecked on the coast of Dalmatia, causing the loss of consisting of one hundred and twenty persons.

COTTON CULTURE EXTENDING WESTWARDLY.

geographers call the Scandinavians Teutons: Teutch, or our Dutch. The Estions (now Prussians) were Celts.

That the people of Great Britain were Celts—first named

Mr. H. Bornstein—Dear Sir: Before leaving St. 1

(Goths) Dacians, Bastarnes, Visigoths, Gepides, Vandals, commenced: and let me hope that

pied Illyria, Germany, France, Spain, and Great Britain. He should have added part of Poland and Russia, Thrace, Macedonia, Greece, Italy, and Sicily; that Asia Minor was

ulfil of Celts.

The German language is the remnant of the Celtic lan guage. The Celts were famous for their valor, their feguage. The Celts were famous for their valor, their rerocity to enemies, perfect hospitality, fidelity to their
friends and to their word, love of liberty; they lived simply, and never had been long subjected. They met in assembly, and decided all questions by the vote of the majority. For fear of some one acquiring undue power, they
refused to have cities or fortresses. The climates which
they occurred were for the most part mild. The men they occupied were for the most part mild. The men were of great stature, fleshy, white skin, bright blooming cheeks, blue eyes, hair flaxen and thin; their look fierce and menacing; of a rough robust temperament; resisting hunger, thirst, heat, cold, fatigue, and labor. They appeared to the Greeks so tall and stout that the Grecian poets described them as monstrous giants. The Latin writers do so too. Sidonius said that the Burgundian Celts were seven feet high. The ancients thought that the great stature and flesh of the Celts were owing to their great eating, and more especially to their great drinking, particularly of beer. Aristotle says that their blue eyes are caused by the excessive cold of their countries. Historians agree in their having fair and often reddish hair. Aulus Gellius says that the children of the Celts, when first born, have hair as white as old men precisely. The Celts were great sleepers, and very neat in every thing. They painted on their skins the figures of all sorts of animals. One distinctive custom was to wear their hair very they occupied were for the most part mild. The men

They painted on their skins the figures of all sorts of animals. One distinctive custom was to wear their hair very long. They often dyed the hair reddish. They had no money whatever. They kept herds of cattle and \*eleves.\* They deemed all labor, agricultural or mechanical, base. More Celts died of drunkenness than by war. Their fidelity and courage were such that the Emperor Augustus formed his body-guard of them; his successors did the same, Tiberius, Caligula, Nero, and many others. Caracalla confided in them, not in Romans. Juba, King of Mauritania, was guarded by them; Herod the Great also; Cleopatra too.

sons have thus been rendered houseless and destitute. An appeal is made to the people of the United States for aid provisions, and building materials. St. Bartholomew is a small island of the Antilles, belonging to Sweden, con-taining about two thousand inhabitants, without any do-

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—A report of the Select Committee to the Legislature of Pennsylvania on the abolition of
capital punishment, says that in fifty-four years seventy
persons have been executed in that State for murder. Of
one hundred and eleven persons who have been charged
with murder in Philadelphia county, only ten were capitally convicted, three of these were pardoned, two died
before sentence, and only five were executed, being one
in twenty-two of the indicted. The committee, therefore,

We learn from the Houston (Texas) "Telegraph" that We learn from the Houston (Texas) "Telegraph" that the commander of the Eighth Military District considers that El Pase county is not within his district; and Col. Summer, of the Ninth Military District, thinks it is not within his; consequently the commanders in each of these districts have neglected to protect the inhabitants. The San Antonio Ledger mentions that there are no civil officers in the county, and that the citizens are in a state of anarchy. The Chief Justice had left the county; there was no sheriff or constable, and the district judge was absent. The inhabitants complain of their situation. They say they are neither protected by the General Government from the savages, nor have they any civil officers to enforce the laws against vagabonds and outlaws that infest the settlements.—New Orleans Picayune. THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY.

CANNELTON, (IND.) MARCH 22, 1852.

Some time since I was taken to task by "A Georgia Cotton Planter" for suggesting that the cotton crop of the United States for 1851-'52 might reach three millions of bales. He seemed to think that we had not the capacity of handling any thing like that quantity in any one year. I have now to suggest that he look at the present receipts of this crop, and to include the present receipts of this crop, and to include the present receipts of this crop, and to include the present receipts of this crop, and to include the present receipts of this crop, and to include the present receipts of this crop, and to include the present receipts of this crop, and to include the present receipts of the politicians of the Democratic strips who wear spectacles on their noses and crow-feet around their eyes, begin to feel considerable anxiety in relation to what the party means by the "Young Democracy." If the "Old Fogies" are to be cast aside, and none but young Democrats are to be recipients hereafter of popular favor, they very naturally wish to know whether they belong to the National Convention, toward which so many young Democratic stripe who wear spectacles on their noses and crow-feet around their eyes, begin to feel considerable anxiety in relation to what the party means by the "Young Democracy." If the "Old Fogies" are to be cast aside, and none but young Democrats are to be recipients hereafter of popular favor, they were the "Young Democracy." If the "Old Fogies" are to be cast aside, and none but young Democrats are to be recipients hereafter of popular favor, they were appeared to the "Young Democracy." If the "Old Fogies" are to be cast aside, and none but young Democracy are to be cast aside, and none but young Democrate are to be recipients hereafter of popular favor, they were appeared to the "Young Democracy." If the "Old Fogies" are to be cast aside, and none but young Democrate are to be cast aside, and none we were appeared to be cast aside, and none we were appeared to be

of cotton, if its price holds up to a average of seven cents per pound. This year to product per acre of many plantations on the Mississippi river, and on either side of Memphis, was as high as 3,000 pounds of seed cotton. Arkansas has several millions of acres of the very best cotton lands that will be protected from overflow in a few years. The very low price and great fertility of these lands will soon bring them into market and use. Cotton from that district will be taken up, and not down stream. It will be taken to Eastern mills cheaper by the Ohio river than by the gulf and ocean route. Whether Eastern machinery and operatives will meet the cotton half-way is yet to be seen.

Yours, respectfully.

EXTRACTS

TRANSLATED FROM THE FLENCH BY H. MEIGS.
The CELTS originally knew not how to read and write. Almost all Europe was inhabited by one and the same people—that is to say, the Celte—named, however, generally from the country they inhabited, Scythians, as the Greeks syled all those who lived along the river Danube, and from that to the extreme north. The Scythians and Sarmatians occupied all Europe. The ancients understood, by the name of Hyperborean those Celts of the north beyond the Riphean mountains.

When the Romans penetrated beyond the Danube they different from themselves, and whom they called, some Celto-Scythians, lebrians, Celtiberians, Gauls, Germans. The Sarmatians, or Sauromatians, these speak (Celts, some Celto-Scythians, lebrians, Celtiberians, Gauls, Germans. The Sarmatians, or Sauromatians, these speak (Celts, some Celto-Scythians, lebrians, Celtiberians, Gauls, Germans. The Sarmatians, or Sauromatians, these speak (Celts, some Celto-Scythians, lebrians, Celtiberians, Gauls, Germans. The Sarmatians, or Sauromatians, these speak (Celts, some Celto-Scythians, lebrians, Celtiberians, Gauls, Germans. The Sarmatians, or Sauromatians, these speak (Celts, some Celto-Scythians, lebrians, Celtiberians, Gauls, Germans. The Sarmatians, or Sauromatians, these speak (Celts, some Celto-Scythians, lebria

LETTER FROM M. KOSSUTH.

FROM THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN. There is no doubt but what Kossuth has committed se however, to Mr. H. Bærnstein, the Socialist, Red Republican editor of the Anzeiger, is rather the culminating point. Our readers may remember that this Mr. Bærn-stein is the same individual who proposed to "import the true principles of liberty from Europe and transplant them to the virgin plains of America." We have no doubt but what M. Kossuth is right, and that Mr. B. does labor with zeal for the liberty of Europe. We do not entertain a single doubt but that Mr. B.'s notions of liberty, or unbridled licentiousness, are precisely the same that are now contended for in Europe, nor have we any doubt but Old that he would like to see such principles transplanted to

St. Louis, March 16, 1862. Mr. H. Bernstein—Dear Sir: Before leaving St. Louis the soil, that no tempests have rent from our tree of hoerty a single bough. We stand alone a wonder to mankind,
and while the only other Republic of importance in the
world is an empty deceit, an unreal mockery, a rejoicing
to tyrants, and a shame to the good of every land, the persecuted of all the world take refuge under our widespread
branches. All are safe from the storm—blow it never so
fiercely—all are safe, save the black man!

That the people of Great Britam were Celts—Inst named
Albion, then Britain, because the word britten, a Celtic
I feel compelled to express to you my warmest acknowledgments for the zeal with which you are laboring for the
cause of Figure 1.

There is a little more difficulty with regard to Ireland.
But Diodorus Siculus (A.C.) said that the inhabitants of
fiercely—all are safe, save the black man!

Treland were the most ferocious of the Gauls. The Gets
fiercely—all are safe, save the black man!

The idea of a professed Socialist laboring for the religious liberty of any country is about on a par with that of a Red Republican seeking for political liberty. They are both sui generis, and contain a beautiful contradiction as well as a keen sarcasm within themselves.

The leviathan iron steamship Great Britain, under the command of Capt. MATHEWS, is advertised to leave Liverpool for New York on the 1st of May next, and return on the 1st of June, and afterwards to continue her trips

CLEVELAND AND WHEELING RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND WHEELING RAILROAD.

The importance of a railroad connexion between the cities of Wheeling, on the Ohio, and of Cleveland, on Lake Erie, is at this time engaging the earnest attention of the citizens of these two points, and meetings have been held in both places for the purpose of effecting a cordial and energetic co-operation that may be successful in earrying out the proposed improvement.

A meeting held in Cleveland on the 25th ultimo for this nurpose was largely attended, not only by the citi-

A meeting held in Gleveland on the 25th ultimo for this purpose was largely attended, not only by the citi-zens of Cleveland and its vicinity, but also by delegations from Wheeling and other points along the line, and the proceedings were of a character to evince the interest of those participating, and to give the strongest guaranty of the zeal with which the construction of the road will be

pressed.

The projected road is also one of great importance to Baltimore, affording, as it will on the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Wheeling, a railway communication from that city to Cleveland, and securing an uninterrupted connexion between Baltimore and Lake Eric, by a route which cannot fail to attract to it a large amount of the trade and travel of that section of the Lake country. From Cleveland to Wellsville the road is already built and in operation, and the extension of this road from Wellsville to Wheeling, a distance of but thirty-eight miles, is all that is needed to complete the desired connexion between the two points.

The whole cost of the proposed extension is estimated at \$638,684; of which \$100,000 have already been subscribed by Wheeling, and Cleveland is pledged for an equal amount.

VALUE OF AN ACRE OF COAL LAND .- The Pottsville (Pa.) Mining Register, alluding to the cheapness of land in that quarter a few years ago, says now an acre of coal land is worth \$18,000.

land is worth \$18,000.

Many set down a higher figure. In the South Basin, (that is, from the Sharp Mountain to the Mine Hill,) where we have all the veins, viz. thirteen, including red and white ash, the whole thickness of the coal is ninety feet. Allowing one-half of this for fault and waste in mining, we have 45 feet or 15 yards in thickness of merchantable coal. There being 48,000 square yards to the acre, we have, by multiplying this number by the thickness, 72,000 square yards or tons of coal per acre, which, at a rent of 25 cents per ton, brings \$18,000. This is a fair estimate of the real value of an acre of our coal land, without exaggeration or embellishment. It is not fair estimate of the real value of an acre of our coal land, without exaggeration or embellishment. It is not strange, therefore, that our lands have and are still increasing so largely in value. In England coal lands, not possessing near the intrinsic value of ours, sell at from one to two thousand pounds sterling per acre.

A beautiful white swan, which with two mates had alighted in Chatauque Outlet, in this village, was killed on the 24th ultimo by Mr. Charles Barnes. It measured six feet and six inches from tip to tip of its wings, and twenty-seven inches from the end of its bill to the base of its neck. Its color was of the purest white.

[Jamestown Journal.

CALER QUOTEM MATCHED. - The New York Scalpel states that the following assortment of signs ornament a one story wooden building in an Eastern city:

Wm. Boyd, Medical Galvanist and Homeeopathist.
Tailoring and Cutting, by William Boyd.
Phrenology and Mesmerism. Dr. Boyd.
Fashionable Dress-making. William Boyd.

There was a shanty adjoining this multifarious professor, in which vegetables were for sale, with a connecting door between the two establishments.